The Time Piece.

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PUBLISHED ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, & FRIDAYS, BY ROBERT SAUNDERS, FOR THE PROPRIETORS.

TO THE
Inhabitants of the United States.

Induced, by reflections on the critical ſituation of the country, and the evil conſequences that every where reſult from the diſunion of the people, at a time when a union of thought, of ſentiment, of energy and reſources is become eſſential to their exiſtence; and believing that theſe, and many other evils, are produced by the impolicy of newſpapers; which, inſtead of attempting to conciliate the difference of our Citizens, ſtudy to irritate and inflame them.

The Editor, in addition to the Time Piece, (which is intended to appear DAILY) contemplates the publication of a CONTINENTAL PAPER, to be entitled "the FRIEND of the PEOPLE."

The ſpirit of the Paper ſhall be wholly Republican. It will ſupport the Federal Conſtitution.

But its Federaliſm will not be of that kind which diſplays itſelf in mean ſycophantic compliance with every act of Adminiſtration, in clamouring for war, taxes, ſtanding armies, and a government of Terror, in efforts to ſuppreſs the liberty of ſpeech and the preſs. It will love the Conſtitution as it ought to be loved — for its excellence, for its republicaniſm; and will hold up to public abhorrence thoſe who attempt to violate it, whatever be their profeſſions — This is our Federaliſm.

Leaving other editors to heat themſelves and the people, by unprofitable diſputes, by uncharitable and ungentlemanlike invectives, this Paper ſhall confine itſelf to contending for firſt principles, and with a judicious and accurate detail of foreign and domeſtic intelligence.

A gentleman well acquainted with ſtenography, will take down the proceedings of law-courts, at all trials of importance.

An intereſting portion of the excentric proceedings of the French Legiſlature will be inſerted; which, by ſome unaccountable negligence or ſtupidity, is now almoſt univerſally omitted. Parliamentary and congreſſional ſeſſions ſhall not be forgotten.

It will develope the true principle of the commercial and agricultural intereſt, and mark with circumſpective vigilance, every approach to monarchical, ariſtocratical, ſacerdotal or military deſpotiſms, hoſtile to the ſpirit of the original compact made between the government and the ſovereign people. It will endeavour to impreſs on all the citizens the neceſſity of peace, unanimity, national defence, and it will enjoin a dignified ſubmiſſion to the Rulers, when theſe Rulers do not think it beneath them to ſubmit to the Laws and Conſtitution.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

Letter VII.

TO

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Concluded.]

The profligacy and flagrant infidelity of the French miniſter of foreign affairs, is a predominating trait in the merits of the ſubject; it conſtitutes the material topic of diſcuſſion; the keyſtone which cements, ſupports and ſtrengthens the accuſation of miſconduct on the part of the Commiſſioners. This, Sir, forms the leading conſideration by which the ultimate deciſion muſt be governed; and it is an inſeparable particular of the ſtatement that our Envoys were fully apprized of the perfidious character of their correſpondents. As a ſubordinate office, Mr. Taleyrand was undoubtedly reſponſible to the Directory for the fidelity of his conduct, and the regularity of his proceedings. Nor can it be denied, that the latter poſſeſs a full appellate juriſdiction, accompanied with complete reviſionary coercive powers. Becoming appriſed of the corrupt and peculating deſigns of the miniſter, the American Envoys, ſhould undoubtedly have applied for redreſs to his ſuperiors in office. In the poſſeſſion of damning evidence of his deteſtable duplicity, it ceaſed to be their duty to approach the government through the myſterious windings of a perfidious and polluted ſtream. Was there room for credulity itſelf to imagine, that a public officer, whoſe agents had demanded the obſervance of inſcrutable ſecrecy, and attempted to impoſe the moſt rapacious conditions in which he was undoubtedly to participate, would become their faithful repreſentative within the cloſet of the Directory? Was it to obtain the determination of Taleyrand, and his anonymous colleagues in deception, or the regular deciſion of the conſtituted authority, relative to great national objects, that thoſe gentlemen were commiſſioned to viſit Paris, at the public expence? Have they either obtained that deciſion, or purſued the eſſential and regular ſteps for the purpoſe? Theſe are ſimple yet important interrogations, Mr. Adams, in which your conſtituents are entitled to a direct and unequivocal reply.

Can it be neceſſary to elucidate a ſtatement ſo demonſtrable by the application of a more familiar or intelligible inſtance? Mr. Pickering is that officer in our government, whoſe ſtation is moſt really correſpondent with the miniſtry of foreign affairs in France. If our ſecretary of ſtate was to demand a bribe of a foreign Plenipotentiary, as an eſſential prerequiſite, and preliminary condition of the preſentation of his credentials, or exhibition of his memorials to yourſelf, what would be the duty, and, what the probable conduct of ſuch miniſters? Is it preſumable that he would continue a debaſing correſpondence with ſuch unprincipled ſecretary? Or moſt probable, that he would complain of this breach of national privilege to the Preſident as the principal of the Executive department? Morever, Sir, let us ſuppoſe, that this American Secretary, not contented with ſo flagrant a violation of honeſty, and decorum, ſhould attempt to inveigle the European Ambaſſador into an irregular correſpondence, not alone with himſelf, but alſo with anonymous and inofficial perſons, relative to the important objects of his miniſtry and miſſion; and afterwards inſult him, with a demand to diſguiſe the infamous ſeries of treachery, with the falſe mantle of inviolable oblivion. What would we ſay of the Ambaſſador who had the ſervility to ſubmit to ſuch criminal intercourſe, and the baſeneſs to comply with ſuch abandoned propoſitions? Nay, Sir! let us even purſue the ſtatement much farther. Let it be ſuppoſed, that this national delegate is appointed upon an extremely momentous and extraordinary occaſion, and inveſted with eſpecial and extraordinary powers; that he is to return to his country, the welcome harbinger of peace, or the dreadful meſſenger of war; that the feelings, the intereſts, and the proſperity of his nation intimately depended upon the prudence, fidelity, and regularity of his proceedings;—that this highly diſtinguiſhed mortal, in whom the deſtiny, and happineſs of millions are deeply concentered; in whoſe ability every heart, and every mind repoſes implicit reliance, inſtead of purſuing the exalted objects of his miniſtry, and encountering every obſtacle with more than Roman virtue and magnanimity, ſhould with impunity permit himſelf to become a wretched object of ſpeculation to Mr. Pickering, in concert with a few ſix per cent aſſociates! without appealing to the Preſident, never endeavouring to procure juſtice, he abdicates the duties of his office, repreſents the conduct of the unfaithful ſecretary, as the views and ſentiments of the Government, and that war and deſolation is the immediate and inevitable termination. Gracious heaven, what a picture! Yet its colouring is not more vivid than the truth: every part of the deſcription, every figure in the portrait has been fatally realized. Your own documents prove the poſition from teſtimony furniſhed by yourſelf; its accurate fidelity is completely ſubſtantiated. Lyſander has openly tended the Gauntlet, the Sycophants of adminiſtration are challenged to engage in the Controverſy.

Again, Sir, let us reſume the inveſtigation of facts ariſing at Paris by a letter dated the ſixth of October, and directed to the miniſter of foreign affairs; the commiſſioners intimate their Embaſſy in a manner acknowledged to have been regular and cuſtomary: they are informed in reply, that the miniſter had been inſtructed to report to the Directory on the ſituation of American affairs; upon the completion of which taſk, the ultimate determination of the government ſhould be communicated. So far, their proceedings are unexceptionable; for as yet no ſuſpicion could have been entertained of the duplicity, or corrupt deſigns of Taleyrand. But mark the circumſtances which follow, from the fourteenth of October, until the firſt of November, we find the Commiſſioners unreſiſtingly engaged in that humiliating, and undignified intercourſe with the miniſter, and Meſſieurs X and Y, which has proſtrated the dignity of our country, and reflected eternal obliquy upon the councils of the Preſident. During this little period, and at this early moment, all the infamous intrigues, and projects of the miniſter and his accomplices, became completely aſcertained and developed the enormous loan, had been impoſed as an indiſpenſible prerequiſite to negociation: and even the ſhameful bribe of 50,000l. ſterling, had been demanded without a bluſh as the conſideration to purchaſe the reception of Envoys ſpecially deputed to preſerve peace and happineſs to their country!!

Was the ſituation of thoſe individuals concealed from our Commiſſioners? Did they attempt to diſguiſe their limited and inofficial capacity? did they repreſent themſelves in the light of delegated inſtruments of government, authorized to pronounce its determination, or ſpeak its ſentiments? Did they undertake to ſuggeſt a ſingle propoſition or impoſe a ſingle demand in the name, or ſanctioned by authority of the regular executive? In fine Sir, Can one ſolitary trait be pointed at in the collected ſeries of intercourſe, ſtampted with the moſt diſtant reſemblance of legitimate and honourable negociation?

The aſſumption of ignorance would be too ridiculous an apology to extenuate proceedings ſo palpably weak and contemptible. The flagrancy of the circumſtances have deprived our commiſſioners even of this imbecile ſhadow of excuſe. Waving the deformity apparent in the collected ſeries of detail, we are amply furniſhed with all the minutæ of proof. They were explicitly informed that X and Y, were not diplomatique characters: that they were wholly uncommiſſioned by the Directory, that the miniſter himſelf poſſeſſed not extraordinary powers; nor was he eſpecially commiſſioned to conſult or correſpond with them; this imbecility on the part of their correſpondents is a predominant feature which pervades, and diſtinguiſhes the whole relation in no inſtance, was an official propoſition offered by Taleyrand or his deputies. He barely offers to adviſe the baſis of a plan to be advanced as *ab origine emanating from the American Envoys*; and offers his perſonal ſervices and influence for ſale as an article of merchandize, for which an invidious bribe is exacted as the ſtipulated payment. The courteous interference of the Miniſter is tendered in the capacity of a mercenary advocate *, like a genuine lawyer he refuſes to officiate, until a fee is paid in advance. What confidence could be repoſed in a public miniſter, whoſe rapacious avarice would have confounded the moſt pettifogging vulture of Weſtminſter? The errors of our commiſſioners are inſuſceptible of apology. They have offended againſt the ſolar beams of light and conviction.

It is apparent, therefore, that the Envoys have weakly permitted themſelves to be amuſed with the intrigues of perſons neither authorized to treat with, or receive them. It is equally evident that the regular means which in their peculiar ſituation it was incumbent to have purſued, were never taken to enſure the intereſting objects of their miſſion. Four months had paſſed away in trifling frivolity, and been expended in ridiculous, puerile and diſhonorable correſpondence: inſulted by the miniſter and abuſed by his abandoned accomplices they have ſubmitted to the indignity and involved their country in diſgrace; the perfidy of Taleyrand like the bleeding ghoſt of Banque, purſued them to every retreat; without appealing to the conſtituted government, they court the dreadful criſis, and leave to you the province to accelerate and ſtamp the tragic ſcene.——The ſubject is too intereſting for ſilence, it ſhall ſpeedily be reſumed.

The fatal reſolution is irrecoverably paſſed. Will

Lyſander, enfeeble and divide his country at a moment when confidence and unanimity are eſſential to its preſervations? No, Sir, but it is proper that the people ſhould always know the ground upon which they ſtand, and the principles upon which they are ſummoned to proceed. Whatever may be the vices of her government, America will always unite her energy againſt the attacks of foreign invaſion; it will be the glorious privilege of her citizens to maintain her rights and independence, while adminiſtration will be ſtigmatized with placing them in danger, in recounting the origin and progreſs of the approaching war; ſome future Hiſtorian may, in the evening of your days, felicitate you with poſſeſſing all the free and impetuoſity of Youth. It is hoped, that his faithful pencil may never be compelled to deſcribe you the Terentius Varro of America.

LYSANDER.

* It is remarkable, that in the courſe of converſation with our Commiſſioners, the propoſed ſervices of the Miniſter were compared with the buſineſs of a lawyer The ſimile inconteſtibly proves in what light his interference was conſidered. How contemptible would they have rendered themſelves, had they retained council to plead their cauſe!

"M X, informed us that M. Taleyrand would not conſent to lay this propoſition before the Directory without receiving the fifty thouſand pounds, or the greateſt part of it." [*Extract from the Diſpatches.*]

No, not even lay a propoſition before the Government without firſt receiving a bribe! What is a foreign miniſter to do in ſuch a dilema, and when it is impoſſible to approach the Executive without diſhonour: it is plain that he is to chuſe between three propoſitions,

1ſt. He may give the bribe.

2d. He may return home without effecting his object and ſubmit to conſequences.

3d. He may ſtate circumſtances; and procute at leaſt a chance of redreſs

Now what conduct ought our Commiſſioners to have purſued. The firſt would have diſhonoured their country; the ſecond has involved us in war. The third might probably have obtained redreſs from the Directory, and even, if it had failed in that object; it would ſtill have anſwered the good purpoſe of unveiling their conduct, vindicating our Government, and ſatisfying the minds of our citizens.

Beſides, if we even admitted, that a part of the Directory were corrupt, when they found they could no longer act in concealment, a fear of detection might have compelled them to negociate; the ſame obſervation will apply upon the poſtulate, that corruption pervaded the whole Directory. If villainy exiſted in ſecret, our Envoys ſhould have unmaſqued it.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

THE CLUSTER—No. XXIX.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENTS.

——Down plung'd in vice's unbottom'd gulf,
And ſhorne from life, peace, penitence and hope.
DCWIGHT.

So exceedingly ſhort-ſighted is human nature, in the diſcernment of ourſelves and fellow creatures, that the wiſeſt of Legiſlators have recourſe to precedents and facts to eſtabliſh a code of laws for the reputation and ſecurity of ſociety: Theſe laws I conceive to be nothing leſs than a contract enterd into and binding upon, each individual of the community. When this is broken, or infringed by any individual, he neceſſarily comes under cognizance, and forfeits the liberty and protection afforded by them.

If this is a juſt ſtatement, wherein do we diſcover the neceſſity, or the utility of depriving a man of his life for its ſupport? It may be anſwered, as an example to detect others from the ſame acts. We have the moſt indiſputable evidence for the belief, that examples have but little influence on the man who is born a villain, The man who depends upon nothing elſe for his ſubſiſtance than the plunder and rapine of his fellow creatures, fears not the terror of the laws, nor dreads the puniſhment it inflicts Inflexible in his determinations the thoughts of death ruffle not his mind in the perpetration of his intention, the loſs of liberty ſounds in the ear worſe than a deprivation of life; already wretched in his exiſtence he frequently has recourſe to crimes to end it.

But the thoughts of the continuation of it, together with the complicated wretchedneſs of confinement and hard labour, deters him from running into vice, and generally ſtimulates him to honeſty and induſtry. Every man of principle and honour would cheerfully ſacrifice his life ſooner than bend under the yoke of ſlavery.

But becauſe the wiſdom of man cannot pry into the ſecret receſſes of the heart, & can only form a judgment from evidence and outward conduct, the innocent are frequently included with the guilty. An innocent man may be arraigned before a court of juſtice on a ſuſpicion of a crime of which he is not guilty; through the malice of his enemies, (for perhaps only blocking up the path of ambition) he may ſuffer an ignomenious death.

What muſt be the ſenſations of every generous and virtuous mind, in viewing an innocent man devoted to an ignomenious death by malice and infatuated ambition? Had he been condemned to confinement the fraud would have been detected, the machinations of his enemies defeated, the authors puniſhed, and himſelf victorious, by an honourable releaſe. Whereas the execution of the man might perhaps have deprived ſociety of a uſeful member, his family of a huſband, a father or a ſon. When the tears of filial affection ſhall be loſt in the womb of time; when the recollection of his virtues ſhall be forgotton; the workers in darkneſs may be brought to light, to receive the fruits of their induſtry. Then may the ſympathetic tears flow in vain; the chriſtal flood may indeed embalm the embers of departed innocence; but alas! It heals not injured reputation.

G.

Domeſtic Intelligence.

CONGRESS

Wedneſday the houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, after ſome debate, paſſed the bill for the valuation of houſes and lands, and the enumeration of ſlaves within the U. States. The yeas and Nays were taken as follows:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Allen, Baer, Baldwin, Bard, Bartlett, Bayard, Blount, Brent, Brooks, Chaplain, J. Claborne, Clopton, Cochran, Coit, Craik, Dana, Dawſon, Dennis, Dent, Edmond, Evans, A. Foſter, D. Foſter, J. Freeman, Gallatin, Gilleſpie, Glen, Goodrich, Gregg, Griſwold, Grove, Hana, Harper, Harriſon, Hartley, Hindman, Holmes, Havens, Imlay, Jones, Kittera, Lyman, Matthews, Milledge, Morgan, Morris, New, Otis, I. Parker, J Parker, Reed, Rutledge Schureman, Sewall, Shepard Sinnickſon Sitgreaves, N. Smith, S. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Thatcher, Thomas, Thompſon, Tillinghaſt, J. Trigg, Van Alen, Venable, Wadſworth, J. Williams—70.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Benton, Bullock, Burgeſs, W. Claiborne, Davis, Fowler, Havens, Heiſter, Locke, Lyon, M'Clenachan, M'Dowell, W. Smith, Sumter, A. Trigg, Van Cortlandt, Varnum, R. Williams. 18.

The bill to authoriſe the defence of Merchants veſſels againſt French depredations was alſo paſſed without a diviſion. The amendments of the Senate to the bill ſupplementary to the act eſtabliſhing an uniform rule of naturalization, were taken up and agreed to. They went to exclude from the operation of the act, foreign miniſters and the proviſion which made an alien liable to be aareſted as a ſuſpected perſon beſides paying a fine if he neglected to enrigiſter himſelf as an alien in due time. The words ſuſpected perſon were alſo ſtruck out in two or three places. The Preſident of the United States informed the houſe, that he had approved and ſigned the act making appropriations for the military eſtabliſhment for the year 1798; the act for ſuſpending the commercial intercourſe betwixt the United States and France; and the act reſpecting Loan Office Tickets, Final ſettlement Certificates and Indent of Intereſt.

Light Articles,

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

Since it has been made tranſportation in Ireland to have any thing *like a weapon*. knives and forks are falling into diſuſe, and the good old cuſtom is revived of *eating* with their *fingers*.

Lord edward Fitzgerrlad, by accounts from Ireland, has made his eſcape in *two* ſhips. His Lordſhip ſailed from Belfaſt and Dublin *at the ſame time*.

A club of ſchoolmaſters poſſeſs the 5000l. prize drawn ſome days ago. The gentlemen think perhaps now with Silly, that *Æt in preſent perfuction format*.

The Iriſh papers are full of the enormities committed by the United Iriſhmen; but ſome how or other they omit all the irregularities of the military. The preſs is ſo free in Ireland!!

THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH's GARTER.

"During the minuet, the Princeſs Elizabeth dropt her garter. Her ſiſters told her of it, but ſhe ended the minuet before ſhe drew it away. It was of a blue colour."—Morning Poſt, Friday. January 19.

Lady M.—Poor girl! She muſt have been horridly confuſed.

Sir William.—No ſuch thing! She looked at her father and ſmiled as if ſhe would have ſaid, that if he was a gallant Gentleman, he would pick it up, and inſtitute an order in honour of it.

Lady M.—But did no Courtier ſtoop?

Sir William.—No. The Earl of Morton was afraid of diſcompoſing his hair. Prince William of Glouceſter thought the ground ſufficiently honoured by his feet touching it. All were too much occupied with themſelves.

Lady M.—The inſenſibilities! But what colour was it? Was it, as the Poſt ſays, blue, to ſignify Hope—or white, ſignify Prudence—or green, as an emblem of Jealouſy—or black, ot Deſpair? Was there any inſcription or device upon it? Had it Hope with the anchor, Duty ſtruggling with deſire; or Beuty careſſing Love; or ——?

Sir William.—I know nothing of the inſcription. I was wholly employed in looking at the Princeſs. She took it up herſelf, and did it with

A prudency ſo eaſy, the ſweet view on't;
Might well have warm'd old Saturn.

I declare I wiſhed that ——. But it is written in the law or in the cuſtom of England, that Britiſh Princeſſes are above the reach of Britiſh embraces, and are to be excluſively kept for the ſublime and ſolemn houſes of Heſſe Marburgh, or Heſſe Darmſtadt, of Naſſau Hademar, or Zwebruggen, Helburghauſen, Baden Durlach, Hohenrichburgh, or Hohenzollern.

EPIGRAM.

ON THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH

Loſing a blue Garter in the Ball Room at St. James's.

"That the *other* is like it," cries Dick, "who can ſay;
("Since few people ever have ſeen 'em:")
Quoth Ned, "I could venture a thouſand to lay,
"There's a diffrence of colour *between* 'em!'

Woburn. E. N. P.

Mr. FOX'S BIRTH DAY.

Perhaps there never before was collected in any one building ſo large a concourſe of perſons as were aſſembled yeſterday at the Crown & Anchor tavern, to celebrate the birth-day of Mr Fox. Long before four o' clock, the large room and every other room in the houſe were ſo crammed, that a conſiderable number were under the neceſſity of taking their dinners in the different paſſages. The whole number of perſons aſſembled amounted nearly to 2000.

The Duke of Norfolk took the Chair amiſt loud and reiterated plaudits

As ſoon as the cloth was removed, the Duke addreſſed the company. "Two virtuous men," he ſaid, "have ſtood up, Gentlemen, in defence of Liberty in two countries! The People rallied round Waſhington; they adhered to him, and America was freed! I leave you to make the application. You will join with me, I am perſuaded, in drinking the health of

"Charles James Fox.

The Toaſt was drunk with three times three, and with the moſt enthuſiaſtic applauſe.

The Duke of Norfolk then gave

The Rights of the People.—(Three times three.)

A Conſtitutional redreſs to the wrongs of the People!—(With three times three.)

A ſpeedy and effectual Reform in the repreſentation of the People in Parliament

The Duke then ſaid, that he ſhould call upon his friend Mr. Morris to favour the company with a ſong, after he had given a toaſt, that for which we were rallying around Mr Fox. viz,

The genuine ſpirit of the Britiſh Conſtitution, (Three times three.)

Mr. Morris now ſung the favourite ſong of

But 'tis no jeſt to you and me,
That robs us of our Liberty.

The following ſtanza in compliment to Mr. Fox was received with extreme applauſe, and univerſally encored:

Our Champion's aim --Is ſtill the ſame,
To guard our rights and raiſe our fame,
His name's a dread to Britiſh foes,
His breaſt with Britiſh ardour glows,
Thro' all the world his fame is ſpread,
The firſt in heart, the firſt in head:
Then fill each glaſs, and drink with me,
Long life to Fox and Liberty.

The People of Ireland—may they be ſpeedily reſtored to the bleſſings of Liberty.—(Three times three)

The Cauſe of Liberty all over the world.

Mr. Morris then ſung a ſong which was received with great applauſe; the chorus was

Then hail, celeſtial Liberty!
Fly round this mortal ſphere!
And in thy bleſt redeeming courſe,
Unchain thy children here!

The following ſtanza was encored:

Oh Liberty, dear Liberty!
Avert our Country's death!
And ſpare the natal moment,
That gave thy champion breath!
Preſerve, thro' England's danger,
This great, this Britiſh mind;
And 'midſt this diſmal wreck of State,
Leave Fox to ſave mankind!

Mr. Robinſon ſung a ſong to the tune of *Ballynamona*, which was very much applauded particularly a ſtanza, in alluſion to Mr. Pitt, which ended with theſe lines:

For the female appointments would frighten poor *Bill*.
Sing Ballynamona—oro—
No female appointments for *him*.

Another ſong from Mr. Morris.

May the Juſtice of Government to the People, prevent the neceſſity of the Reſiſtance of the People to the Government.

(This toaſt was drank with the loudeſt applauſe, and with three times three.)

Mr. Dignum sung the following song:

To the champions of Freedom, wherever they be,
The clarion of Liberty hails you by me!
All health to the man in whose cause we've met here,
The Man of the People, to each Briton dear!

No party invective shall glance from my song,
No, Liberty scorns to such arts to belong;
Like the sun's orient beams she all glorious shall shine,
To illumine the worth of this Birth-day divine!

To the cause in which Hamden and Sydney bled,
Is Fox ever wedded, let tyranny dread;
In that cause he has live'd, in that he will die,
Independent and free, O, ye Britons rely.

Can Freedom long suffer Corruption or blight,
If Britons, like Britons, together unite?
O, no; but more lofty will yet rise her steeple,
While we've Bedford, and Norfolk to stand to the People.

Magna Charta our ancestors gave us to hold,
'Twas the Sun-Star of Freedom, and shall it grow cold?

No, no; for we'll prove what the Barons were then
The Guardians of Right—and true Englishmen.

As dear as our lives shall our franchises be,
For what is existence, unless we live free?
'Tis instill'd in our nature, and, grav'ed in each heart,
We'll sooner with life - than with Liberty part.

O, Liberty! Goddess of Virtue and Worth,
Who nurtur'd our Patriot and Stood at his birth;
May he live while there e'er glows a spark of thy fire,
Nor die till e'en Time with the World shall expire.

A speedy Peace between Great-Britain and the Republic of France.—(Three times three.)

The Duke of Norfolk observed to the company, that as they had drunk the health of a man dear to the people, he would call upon them to drink

The health of their Sovereign, the Majesty of the People. The toast was drank with (three times three.)

COLUMBIAD.
AN
EPIC POEM.

[COTINUED.]

The genius of Columbia lifts her voice,
Her voice describes the feelings of her soul,
By sighs now broken, soft as softest grief.
Now hoarse with vengeance, furious as the wind
She rides upon a cloud, her flowing hair
Streams to the blast, her eyes are fill'd with tear;
On her left arm, an orbed shield she bore,
Compos'd of heavenly brass, and solid flame:
Her right hand holds a spear, pointed with fire,
With this she strikes the hollow sounding boss,
The hoarse clang loud as thunder stuns the hills
And trembling vallies, the Collision fierce,
Strikes blazing sparkles like to falling stars
Down to the earth, Columbia hears the sound,
And congegate beneath the cloud borne power:
She waves her hand, and thro' the mighty hosts
Tumult is hush'd; sublimely she unfolds
In language which no human tongue can speak,
Or mind conceive, her griefs and injuries,
Concluding with the powerful appeal
Of nature and of country; rise my sons,
A wretched parent to her children cries
To save her from pollution, from dispair.
Your country calls, and shall she call in vain;
She ceas'd, ten thousand flaming blades at once,
Dazzled the Sun, obliquely in the air.
By strong right arms, upheld, upturn'd their edge;
The marshall'd light'ning sheds a horrid gleam
Not half so lurid in the enflamed sky,
Glare the green meteors; next th' innumerous host,
Send up a mighty shout, half joy, half rage:
The noise at distance, heard upon the wind,
Sounds like the fall of torrents, in old Rome;
Such thundering plaudits shook the Capitol,
At triumph, or ovation, or the forum
When Tully to indignant Rome unmask'd
The traitor Cataline, midst such applause
Demosthenes pronounc'd his Philippics,
When, to degenerate Athens he recall'd
The glories of their fathers. Like to the sea,
When put in motion by the rising winds,
The Myriads fluctuate, they join, commix,
They argue, murmur, reason and consult,
At length as if by concert, all at once,
Millions of eyes, turned to the heavens
By beams enthusiastic pure attest,
The vow made awful, by the wave of swords;
(Action sublime) *to live free, or to die;*
The genius strikes, again the brazen orb
(In sign of joy,) then up to heaven ascends;
Her track is mark'd by brightness, till at length
Her glory in the solar blaze is lost;
Seen from the earth, a fiery Comet thus
Shining appears, survey'd thro' Telescope,
Amaz'd the astronomer, beholds it move,
Its orb of fire elliptic and cold, fear
Seizes the heart of superstitious man,
Who thinks the world is now to have an end.
The terror lasts until beyond the sphere
Of Lenses, rides the fiery orb opaque,
Or near the Sun, or past the fixed stars.

SONNET.
TO THE FIRE.

THOU genial element o'er whom I bend,
Sometimes relax'd to vacancy of thought,
Thou seem'st in solitude a cheerful friend,
With many a meditative moral fraught.
When choakt with ashes I behold thee fade,
Nor grateful airs awake thy sleepful fires,
I think how genius, in misfortune's shade,
In the dark mist of poverty expires.
I think how he who never told his love,
Save by the warm blush rushing to his cheek,
Resolves and re-resolves his suit to move,
Yet hesitates, and doubts, and dreads to speak.
Within his bosom preys the treach'rous fire,
And in concealment feeds till life and love expire.

WALTER.

I HAVE a silent sorrow here,
A grief I'll ne'er impart,
It breaths no sigh, in sheds no tear,
But it consumes my heart!
This cherish'd woe, this lov'd despair,
My lot for ever be;
So, my Soul's Lord, the pangs I bear
Be never known by thee!
And when pale characters of Death
Shall mark this altered cheek;
When my poor wasted trembling breath
My life's last hope would speak—
I shall not raise my eyes to Heav'n,
Nor mercy ask for me;
My soul despairs to be forgiv'n,
Unpardon'd, Love by thee.

THE TIME PIECE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 18.

The remarks of the Commercial Advertiser on the republican meeting at Martling's, were as insulting and indecorus as any thing we have seen for a long time. The feeble writer, ignorant of the nature of the society; and bloated with prejudice thinks, that none but merchants have a right to think, speak, or assemble. We defy the compiler of that paper to respect that dignified and distinguished class of citizens, more than we do, but we think to compliment one class at the expence of all the rest, is not pleasing to the well informed merchant, and is the most daring insult to the community; besides it is not true that merchants did not attend. We presume the Commercial Advertiser is read only by Merchants, or its manufacturers would not dare thus to libel the other orders of the community.

That redoubtable hero, *Dwight Foster*, seems to have laid down, as his model, that Flower of Knighthood, the illustrious Don Quixotte de la Mancha.

It is to be hoped, our young *Patricians*, like the Roman Knights, will not be employed in taking *care of their pretty faces.*

WELL BORN.

Peter Porcupine is about to be adopted by the well born, and dubbed with the Title of the *black Knight.*

At an Examination, held at the Editor's Academy, the following young gentlemen obtained Premiums:

Quacking and Rope-dancing, *Ante and Post Diluvian Webster.* Boring and Grinding Royalists, *Mr. Hundred Eyes.* Trimming, *Daily Advertiser.* Stretching the Long Bow and Spattering, *Daily Gazette.* For Defending the Liberty of the Press, and unmasking Traitors, *The Time Piece* was near obtaining a Premium, but one of the *Young Men* wants to make it all out a *Libel.*

Tis curious, the Editor of a Paper, whose whole establishment has been raised by *Mendicancy*, should charge Ketteltas with poverty. *He has not yet gone begging.*

The Election of Republican Assemblymen, Republican Representatives, and Republican Senators, is *proof positive*, that the people of this city are *all Royalists.*

At the salute for the re election of John Jay, tis a curious fact, that nobody could be found to serve the guns, but those styled *Jacobins and Antifederals.*

What do the profound politicians say to the French after having conquered Switzerland, withdrawing their troops, and leaving them in possession of *Independence.*

Ireland has ports which in a short time she can shut against government, which insult and persecute her *Citizens.*

GALLERY OF PORTRAITS.

This is the Portrait of the polished and amiable Miss M———rs. Is the knowledge of Lavater necessary to discover that the original of this Picture possesses taste and sentiment, that she has a feeling heart, a humane and benevolent disposition, and a mind full of intelligence. The character of this face, for every face ought to have a character, the painter had been stupid to have omitted it, and we would exclaim in the language of Rousseau, on the same occasion,

Heavens, was the man a Statue.

The character of this face is well preserved, The eye bears the temperate fire of a nymph, not wasting itself in unnecessary sparkles and flashes, but beaming mildly as the rich glow of the evening; such an eye proves the character not to be Alleyn's instead of the fire it bears the languish of genius. It does not imagine it contemplates: beyond this, I will not go, I would not insult this excellence by an adulatory detail of features or complexion; I look only for the mind, and I find in this face.

The Alexandria Gazette, says—"The recruiting business, for the purpose of manning the Frigate Constellation, now lying in Patuxent, has gone on here with great spirit for some days. Alexandria can boast of sending fifty of her hardy Sons to protect the commerce of our country, and revenge the insults offered to our flag. May their exertions in her defence be always successful; and may they never return to the bosom of their country, until crowned with the bright reward of—VICTORY."

Committee of Arrangement.

THE Committees appointed by the different societies, to make arrangements for the celebration of the Fourth of July, are requested to meet agreeably to adjournment at Citizen Snow's (late Mrs. Amory's) Broadway, on Tuesday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock.

By order of the Committee,
S. DELAMATER, Chairman,
MAT. L. DAVIS, Secretary.

June 15th.

Just Published,
And for Sale at the Bookstore of N. JUDAH,
No. 47, Water-street, Price 1/6.

A DISCOURSE,

Delivered in the Synagogue, in New York, on the 9th of May, 1798, observed as a day of Humiliation, &c. conformably to the Recommendation of the President of the United States of America.

By Rev. G. Seixas.

"*Behold how good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwel together in unity.*" Psalm 133.

JOHN S. HUNN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;
No. 51 Murray-Street, opposite the College.

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Instrument in the Conveyancing line with neatness and precision, and in the most reasonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing business, he has the flattering Expectation of endering general satisfaction.—He also copies, reduces, enlarges and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houses, Buildings or Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Fieldbooks, or Deeds, in firmo description; and in such a manner and at such prices as he trusts, will meet the approbation of those who are pleased to employ him. March 29.

GEORGE WASHINGTON'S

MOST elegant full-length portrait, large as life, in the attitude of taking his farewell of Congress; the grand concert column; 10 paintings of celebrated French characters; 13 most beautifull original paintings; landscapes and historical subjects, one of which is the birth of Christ, a noble painting, 16 by 10 feet; a number of fine prints in frames; a collection of handsome and preserved American birds, and a collection of European insects; some fine porceline mantle-piece ornaments, and a pair of sixteen inch globes, second hand; a number of the subjects for SALE—ALL of which are to be seen at the new *Tontine City-Hotel*, in Broadway for, only 2s. each visitor,

N. B. The exhibition will be open every day from 10 o'clock untill evening, and every pleasant evening untill 10 o'clock. It will b efinally closed and removed from this city on Monday the 18 inst.—All who wish to gratify themselves with a view of this grand exhibition must attend by the above fixed period, and take their leave of Gen. Washington, before his embarkation for Boston June 11th.

By order of Richard Harrison, esq; Recorder of the City of New York.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of Daniel Cotton, of the city of New York, merchant, an insolvent debtor, that they shew cause, if any they have, before the said Richard Harrison, at his office in the City of New-York, by the thirtieth day of July next, why an assignment of the said Daniel Cotton's estate should not be made, and the said Daniel Cotton discharged, according to an act of the Legislature entitled, "An act for giving relief in cases of Insolvency;" passed the twenty first day of March, 1788. Dated at the city of New-York, this thirtieth day of May, 1798.

Daniel Cotton, Insolvent.

Daniel Penfield, and Jacob Sebor, } Petitioning Creditors.

Democratic Notice.

THE members are requested to attend punctually on Wednesday evening, at Citizen Snow's (late Mr. Amory's) Broadway, at 7 o'clock.

By Order,
WM. DEGROVE,
Secretary.

June 1..

NOTICE.

H. Caritat's Circulating Library, now 93 Pearl-ſtreet, will be moved on the firſt of May to 153 Broadway, nearly oppoſite Oſwego market.

For Sale at ſaid Library, an elegant copy of Creuden's Concordance, beſides the following French works —Abrege de l'Hiſtoire Romain avec 49 belles eſtampes, Eſprit de Mirabeau, on Manual de l'Homme d'Etat, des publiciſts des fonctionaries des Orateurs, Economie Politique Moderne, par Herrenſchwand, Influence des Paſſions ſur le bonheur des individus et de, nations, par la Barone de Stael, Elegies de Cibules baiſets de Jean II, Contes et Nouvelles avec gravures, par Mirabeau, Eſſai ſur le deſpotiſme par le meme, Introduction generale a l'etude de la Politique des Finances et du Commerce, par Beaufobre, Origine de tous Cultes, par Dupuis, La Henriade de Voltaire, Contes Moraux, par Marmontel, Fables de la Fontaine, œuvres d'Helvetius, Boileau, Racine, Laburuyere, Nouveaux Romans, etc.

April 25. tf.

For Publication by Subſcription,

A celebrated and much admired New Novel,

ENTITLED,

THE CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY.

A Tale, in Four Volumes.

BY REGINA MARIA ROCHE,

Author of the Maid of th Hamlet, and Vicar of Lanſdown

"A matchleſs pair,
"With equal virtue form'd and equal grace,
"The ſame, diſtinguiſh'd by their ſex alone;
"Her's the mild luſtre of the blooming morn,
"And his the radiance of the ſun."

THOMSON.

THIS Novel came out in London laſt year, 1797; we hear of but one copy's having been imported into this city. The avidity with which this has been called for at Mr. Caritat's Circulating Library, and the univerſal encomiums made upon it by ladies and gentlemen of taſte who have peruſed it, induces us to iſſue propoſals for its republication.

Among the many Works of this kind that have lately appeared, none are more worthy of general approbation than this. The narrative is natural and intereſting; the language eaſy, correct, and, in many inſtances, elegant, and the ſentiments throughout well calculated of ſupporting the mind under misfortune and calumny, however ſevere, and that virtue will at laſt be amply rewarded.

The London edition ſold for a dollar and a quarter a volume; we (provided this propoſal meets with ſufficient patronage) will print it equally well, two volumes in one, at a dollar a volume ſtitched, or a dollar and a quarter handſomely bound, making two dollars and a half for the ſet, half the price of the London edition. Each volume to be paid for on delivery.

BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar ſtreet, on reaſonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 1aw.

December 11. tf

REFINED SUGAR.

LOAF and Lump Sugar, for ſale at the Sugar Houſe, in Liberty (late Crown) ſtreet. Orders left at the Sugar Houſe, or with the ſubſcriber, No. 170 Front Street, will be immediately attended to. Where alſo may be had a few Bags of India Sugar.

March 26. DAVID GELSTON.

A handſome Country Houſe.

TO LET,

And Poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt May.

THAT elegantly ſituated HOUSE on Long-Iſland, directly oppoſite Corlaer's Hook, containing 9 rooms and 6 fire places and a Garden if required. The ſituation is ſo agreeable that it requires no farther recommendation. For terms apply to

FRANCIS TITUS,
Near the premiſes.

Buſhwick, April 16.

HATS.

PETER VANDERHOEF, JUN. HATTER,
No. 49, Water-ſtreet, near Coenties Slip,

INFORMS his friends and cuſtomers that he manufactures, and has conſtantly in readineſs for ſale upon the loweſt terms,

MEN & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.

OF every quality—*Alſo*, Ladies and childrens Engliſh imported Hats, to be ſold by the ſingle hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer.—A generous allowance will be made to thoſe who purchaſe by the quantity, to ſell again.

Aptil, 26. tf.

PAPER MAKERS.

Wanted,

TWO or three journeymen paper makers, who are compleatly maſters of their buſineſs, and whoſe characters are good. Conſtant employment will be given, and their wages paid regular. They muſt agree for a ſtated term. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the TimePiece.

Printing Ink Manufactory.

JOHN BOWEN,

ACQUAINTS the Printers in the United States, that he has eſtabliſhed an Ink Manufactory in New-York, and will be able to furniſh kegs of any ſize on reaſonable terms for caſh, equal to any imported, delivered on board of any veſſel, or left at any other place in this city.

J. Bowen is lately arrived from London, where he ſupplied ſome of the moſt reſpectable printing houſes with ink of his manufacture, which was much approved of. Orders fulfilled with the utmoſt attention—to be paid for on delivery. Letters poſt paid, pur addreſſed to 340 Pearl ſtreet, duly attended to.

The printers of papers in the different commercial towns, are requeſted to give this advertiſement a place for the better encouragement of the undertaking.

SASHES FOR SALE.

MATTHEW HAWKINS, Saſh-Maker and Glazier No. 9 George Street, near the ſhiplards, has on hand and for ſale, a large quantity of 24 light ſaſhes, 8 by 6, which he will ſell painted and Glazed at 8d. per. light 24 light ditto. 7 by 9, at 12d. zes, has alſo on hand, a large ſtock of various other ſiHe ſuch as 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 15 by 11, &c.—Which will be ſold on low terms. Show-windows, Sliding-glaſs, Caſes for Stores, executed at the above place with accuracy and diſpatch.

N. B. Orders as uſual, for town or country, performed at the ſhorteſt notice.

March 26. t. f.

As ſon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers can be procured, will be publiſhed

AN EPIC POEM,

IN TWELVE BOOKS,

ENTITLED

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING.

A HISTORY of America, from its earlieſt ſettlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, ſieges, &c, which led to that event. The author has procured notes illuſtrating hiſtoric and geographic difficulties, from men of the firſt ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be publiſhed in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the fineſt paper, illuſtrated by the moſt learned Annotations, and embelliſhed by the beſt plates, which can be procured.

Subſcriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-ſtore, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boſton; and all the other Book-ſtores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

The Portrait of General Waſhington,

And other pieces of art, will continue to be ſhewn for 14 days longer, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 in the evening, and every pleaſant evening until 10 o'clock.

IT is admitted univerſally, that Waſhington's Portrait is a perfect likeneſs, at this time, of this moſt celebrated patriot and virtuous citizen—As a portrait, it is ſaid to be one of the moſt perfect and elegant paintings that this country or age has produced; it is as large as life; he is repreſented as Preſident of the United States, giving his farewell addreſs to Congreſs. It was painted in 1796, at the period of his retirement from public life—the celebrated G. Stuart, a native of America, was the painter.

13 Very elegant original paintings by the celebrated Mr. Winſtanley, one of which is a ſuperb painting, 16 by 10 feet, of the nativity or birth of Chriſt; other Hiſtorical ſubjects, and ſome of the fineſt Landſcapes ever executed in America.

Alſo, 10 paintings of portraits of celebrated perſonages in the French Revolution, moſt of which have been made ſacifices; of the 10, the Marquis De La Fayette and Tom Paine are yet in exiſtence. Alſo, the Grand Muſical clock.

Alſo, a collection of very fine print's, ſome very elegant Porcelain Mantle piece ornaments, a number of well preſerved American Birds, ſome inſects, and a pair of ſecond hand 17 inch Senexes Globes. Many of the above articles are for ſale; the 13 paintings laſt added to the collection are to be diſpoſed of, the plan of which may be ſeen at the exhibition room.

This is doubtleſs the moſt magnificent collection of real fine paintings, every exhibited in this city; thoſe who with to gratify themſelves muſt embrace the preſent opportunity, or they will miſs the moſt pleaſing and gratifying amuſements that this city has ever been in poſſeſſion of.

Admittance 2 Shillings,

Thoſe who have already ſeen the Waſhington, will be requeſted to pay again for the additions, after which, payment will not be expected for the ſame viſitors who introduce others.

N. B. The place of a amuſement is the New Tontine City Hotel in Broadway.

May 28. tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General aſſortment of ſeeds for ſale by the ſubſcriber, a Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parſnip, dive, cellary, parſely, radiſh, turnip, lettice, and onion ſeeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, oppoſite to the methodiſt church, Brooklyn, where may likewiſe be had, fruit and foreſt trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to,

Sept. 15.

AN APPEAL

TO

IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

BY MADAME ROLAND,

Wife of the Miniſter in the Interior of France.

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be compriſed in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to ſubſcribers, neatly boundand lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the ſubſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, bookſellers and others, who acquire ſubſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149, Water ſtreet, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl ſtreet, and the different Bookſtores in this City.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the Work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch. February 1. tf.

THE

INTERESTING TRAVELS

OF

JOHN LEDYARD,

WITH A SUMMARY OF HIS LIFE,

Are now in the hands of the Printer; and the following Propoſals are offered to the Public for Printing the ſame by Subſcription.

CONDITIONS.

I. It ſhall be printed on fine paper, with a new type ornamented with a full length portrait of the Author, in the attitude of taking leave, on his departure for Africa.

II. It will be publiſhed in a large octavo form, handſomely bound and lettered—calculated to contain between four and five hundredpages; making an elegant library volume.

III. The price to ſubſcribers will be two dollars a volume; one half the money to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing and the remainder on delivery of the Work.

THE ſolicitude expreſſed by the public for this long expected Work; the character of the Author, and the celebrity of the travels, render unneceſſary, to moſt Americans, encomiums which are ordinarily uſed in recommending books to public patronage. To thoſe who have not heard of Mr. John Ledyard and his travels, the following character, extracted from a Work publiſhed by the London African Society, may not be amiſs:

"FORCIBLY impreſſed by the objects which he ſaw, and naturally led to compare them with thoſe which the other regions of the globe had preſented to his view, he deſcribes with the energy of an original obſerver, and exhibits in his narrative the varied effects if ſimilarity and contraſt.

—Having traverſed the world by water, in his great attempt to do the ſame by land he had nearly penetrated to the Pacific ocean, when he was ſeized upon, and baniſhed from her territories by the empreſs of Ruſſia —

"On his arrival in England, Sir Joſeph Banks told him, knowing his diſpoſition, that he believed he could recommend him to an adventure almoſt as perilous as the one from which he had returned; and then communicated to him the wiſhes of the aſſociation for diſcovering the inland countries of Africa.

"Ledyard replied, that he had always determined to traverſe the continent of Africa as ſoon as he had explored the interior of North America; and as Sir Joſeph had offered him a letter of introduction, he came directly to the writer of theſe memoirs. I ſpread the map of Africa before him, and tracing a line from Cairo to Sennar, and from thence weſtward, in the latitude and ſuppoſed direction of the Niger, I told him that was the route by which it was deſired that Africa might, if poſſible, be explored. I aſked him when he would ſet out—"*To-morrow morning*," was his anſwer: But before I had learned from the note the name and buſineſs of my viſitor, I was ſtruck with the manlineſs of his perſon, the breadth of his cheſt, the openeſs of his countenance, and the inquietude of his eye.

"His perſon was remarkably expreſſive of activity and ſtrength; his manners, though unpoliſhed, were neither uncivil or unpleaſing: Little attentive to difference of rank, he ſeemed to conſider all men as his equals, and as ſuch he reſpected them. His genius, though irregular, was original and comprehenſive;—ardent in his wiſhes, yet calm in his deliberations; daring in his purpoſes, but guarded in his meaſures; impatient of controul, yet capable of ſtrong endurance; adventrous beyond the conception of ordinary men yet wary, and conſiderate, and attentive to all precautions; he appeared to be formed by nature for atchievements of hardihood and peril.

March 16. tf.